

The army has hijacked the legitimacy of Indonesian sovereignty. It is a false issue to argue that intervention by the outside world requires the approval of Jakarta.

Q: Are you hopeful about a U.N. Security Council resolution?

A: No, I am not. Some Security Council members insist on an invitation from Jakarta.

Now that U.N. personnel have left East Timor, the violence will escalate. East Timor will be betrayed once more and left alone at the mercy of the Indonesian Army. Thousands and thousands will die in the next few days.

I also cannot say I am hopeful that the Australians and others might take action on their own. I can only pray for a divine inspiration that will summon those with decency to go in and fight for justice, to save the people of East Timor.

[From Human Rights Watch, Sept. 6, 1999]

EAST TIMOR: THE WORLD MUST ACT OR BE COMPLICIT IN THE KILLING

(New York—September 5, 1999)—Human Rights Watch today charged that Western governments were not doing all they could to stop the violence spreading across East Timor in the wake of the vote in favor of independence there last week.

"Indonesia seems bent on leaving East Timor the same bloody way it went in," said Sidney Jones, Asia director of Human Rights Watch. "Western governments will be complicit in the killing if they fail to use any and every means possible to force the Indonesian government to either stop the militia violence or allow international peacekeepers in." Jones dismissed as "nonsense" the suggestion that the militias—created, supported, and armed by the Indonesian army—were beyond Jakarta's control or that they were acting at the behest of "rogue" elements of the armed forces. "The only evidence one needs of Jakarta's involvement is that some 15,000 army and police are in East Timor doing absolutely nothing to stop the terror, arrest the perpetrators, or protect the victims."

"This shows every sign of being planned and coordinated beforehand," she said. "The Indonesian army may be trying to teach a lesson not only to the East Timorese but to the people of Aceh and Irian Jaya. The lesson is: if you seek separation from Indonesia, even if support for separation is overwhelming, we will destroy you, and no outside power will come to your aid." She said it was absurd to explain the violence simply in terms of the pro-Indonesia militias being poor losers.

The increasing invective over the last week in the Indonesian press and on the part of Jakarta-based politicians against the United Nations, Australia, and the U.S. was serving to discredit those most visibly involved in the referendum process.

Human Rights Watch said Indonesia's major donors and trading partners, including the U.S., Australia, Japan, and the European Union should agree on coordinated and targeted sanctions, including suspension of direct budgetary support and other forms of non-humanitarian aid. That aid would be resumed if and when the violence was brought under control. Since it appeared that the Indonesian army had no intention of bringing the militias to heel, Human Rights Watch said, the leverage should be used to persuade President Habibie to accept an emergency international peacekeeping force.

Military training and transfers of equipment—such as U.S. \$5 million in aircraft parts pending from the U.S.—should also be halted. At the Asia Pacific Economic Cooperation (APEC) summit convening in New

Zealand later this week the crisis in East Timor, and coordinating sanctions should be a top priority.

The main arguments against a peacekeeping force thus far have been that Indonesia would never agree (and without Indonesia's agreement, the Security Council would never approve), and that it would take too long to deploy. Australia, New Zealand, Portugal, and the United Kingdom have been reported at various times to be considering such a force that some have termed a "Coalition of the Willing," the bulk of whose forces would almost certainly have to come from Australia. If Indonesia gave a green light, a rapid deployment would probably be possible. But as of Sunday afternoon New York time, there was no evidence that the Indonesian government had changed its stance of rejecting international peacekeepers.

In the meantime, East Timorese are being attacked in the schools and church compounds where they have sought refuge, most international journalists have left, and by Sunday evening Dili time, the militias were in control of most of the territory.

"The international community paid for this referendum to happen," said Jones. "It sent more than 1,000 expatriate staff to Dili as part of the United Nations Mission in East Timor and hired more than 4,000 local staff, all of whom are in serious danger of militia attack because of their UNAMET association. Its failure to even try to use maximum leverage has turned these people into sitting ducks for militia gunfire."

[From Human Rights Watch, Sept. 7, 1999]

EAST TIMOR: MARTIAL LAW WILL MAKE THINGS WORSE

NEW YORK, September 7, 1999.—Human Rights Watch said today that President Habibie's declaration of martial law in East Timor, apparently at the urging of Indonesian armed forces commander General Wiranto, could make a terrible situation worse. It urged Indonesia's donors to continue to press Habibie to invite an international peacekeeping force to East Timor. The text of the September 6 decree had not been made public as of Tuesday morning, Jakarta time, but was expected to include authorization for the army to shoot on sight and make arrests without warrants. As many as 6,000 new army troops were expected to be sent to East Timor as a result. Indonesian officials gave no indication of how long martial law would last.

"The army says the violence is out of control, but in fact, the army's behind it," said Sidney Jones, Asia director of Human Rights Watch. "It says pro-autonomy groups are clashing with pro-independence groups, but this is not a two-sided conflict. It's a one-sided, well-organized, premeditated rampage, led by fully armed militias and backed by local troops."

Jones said the militias were systematically attacking refugees, journalists, and people associated with the United Nations Mission in East Timor (UNAMET). "The army organized and armed these militias in the first place," she said. "Since senior officers at any time could have arrested soldiers and militia leaders involved in murderous attacks but did not, why on earth should anyone believe that martial law and more troops will solve the problem?" Jones said the existing troops in East Timor did not need the extraordinary powers that martial law confers. "They just need the political will to act," she said.

Human Rights Watch said it was concerned that with almost all international journalists out of East Timor and most foreigners evacuated save for some 100 UNAMET staff holed up in the UN compound in Dili, the

army could now use martial law as a cover for furthering the work of the militias. "One test will be whether members of the Aitarak militia, responsible for some of the worst violence over the last three days, will be arrested and charged," Jones said. The international community has been urging Indonesia to either stop the violence or invite international forces in to do so.

A five-person delegation from the U.N. Security Council left for Jakarta Monday evening New York time with a mandate to insist that Indonesia take steps in the next forty-eight hours to curb the violence. The martial law decree appears to be Indonesia's response to growing international pressure to act. In interviews with Jakarta newspapers, General Wiranto continues to insist that Indonesia is fully capable of resolving the problem without international assistance and maintains that no international forces will be permitted in East Timor until November, when Indonesia's highest legislative body, the People's Consultative Assembly, ratifies the results of the referendum held last August 30. In that ballot, almost 80 percent of East Timorese voted to reject an offer of autonomy and separate from Indonesia.

URGENT

(Mr. WOLF asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute and to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. WOLF. Madam Speaker, our colleague, the gentleman from Ohio (Mr. HALL), nominated Bishop Belo for the Nobel peace prize; and shortly thereafter, I visited East Timor about 2 years ago. I want to read a fax that I just received in my office about East Timor. The man said this is a deliberate, carefully planned operation. The militia are not out of control. They are, in fact, firmly under the control of the Indonesian military. East Timor is an Asian Kosovo. Asian Kosovo; and then he goes on to say that a gentle 80-year-old nun who helped work for Bishop Belo has been shot. Bishop Belo's home has been burned down. Bishop Belo has fled the country. And he ends by saying the neck of a 3-year-old child was wrung while his family watched.

This administration has to speak out and deal with this issue, and they have to speak out and deal with this issue before the end of the day.

URGENT

September 9, 1999.

Congressman FRANK WOLF,
241 Cannon HOB, Washington, DC.

DEAR CONGRESSMAN WOLF: I'm aware of your interest in the people of East Timor and am contacting you because I believe you may not have heard of the massacre at Suai. Details of this event follow later in this message.

The East Timorese desperately need outside help and the support of democratic nations, in particular the USA. No less than 78.5% of East Timorese voted for independence from Indonesia. Since then, Indonesia has subjected them to a terrible revenge. Militia and Indonesian military have been burning, shooting and looting their way through East Timor for days.

The latest estimate (given tonight by the Australian Defense Minister) is that 200,000

East Timorese have been forcibly evacuated to West Timor and elsewhere in the Indonesian archipelago. There is a systematic programme of destruction and genocide taking place—designed to wipe out the East Timorese elite and raze the infrastructure of East Timor to the ground.

This is a deliberate and carefully planned operation—the militia are not 'out of control', they are in fact firmly under control of the Indonesian military. East Timor is an Asian Kosovo: Indonesian-backed militia and Indonesian police and military are causing terror in East Timor even as you read this message. A gentle 80-year-old nun who helped care for Bishop Belo has been shot, Bishop Belo has fled the country, and there are numerous accounts of children and young men being hacked to death. The neck of a three-year-old child was wrung while his family watched.

I'm writing to you as an Australian citizen who is outraged at these events and who cannot believe that the world, and the US in particular, will do nothing to stop this holocaust. There is a desperate, urgent need for immediate outside help for the Timorese, a gentle Christian people, who believed that the world would stand by them.

Australia has committed 4,500 troops for a peacekeeping force but has so far failed to get any support from the US. There is a great sense of sadness, anger and frustration here about this. And I must tell you that there is great disappointment at the lack of US interest.

Australia has always stood by the side of the United States whenever the US has asked for support—in Korea, Vietnam and the Gulf War. This is the first time in more than 50 years that we have asked for US help and we are getting nowhere. Our troops are on standby in Darwin and by coincidence there is a substantial number of US troops and several US warships also in Northern Australia. My guess is that a significant show of force and commitment by the US would turn the tide.

Please, Congressman, so what you can to help. Ask your colleagues and President Clinton to take a stand for democracy and against the evil, malevolent forces at work in East Timor today.

Yours sincerely,

IAN EVANS.

The following information is from the web site of the Australian Broadcasting Corporation and was telecast on ABC-TV tonight (7:00 pm AEST, 9/9/99)

UN CONFIRMS MASSACRE AT SUAI

The United Nations has confirmed a massacre in which approximately 100 supporters of independence were shot or hacked to death by rampaging pro-Jakarta militia members earlier this week.

The victims were among more than 2,000 terrified people who had taken refuge from the militia for some weeks in a church in the western town of Suai. Three priests are believed to have been among those killed during the militia attack on Tuesday. The East Timorese head of the Catholic aid agency Caritas, Father Francisco Barreto, is also believed to have been killed.

In other reports, six nuns from the Canossian order were reportedly killed in the city of Baucau, 115 kilometers east of Dili.

A spokeswoman for Caritas in Australia said priests have been identified as supporting independence because pro-independence supporters had begun seeking shelter in church buildings in the past months.

REMOVAL OF NAME OF MEMBER AS COSPONSOR OF H.R. 2788.

Mr. SHIMKUS. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that the gentle-

woman from New York (Mrs. MCCARTHY) be removed as a co-sponsor of H.R. 2788. She was inadvertently added as a cosponsor of this legislation.

The SPEAKER pro tempore (Mr. LAHOOD). Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Illinois?

There was no objection.

LEGISLATIVE PROGRAM

(Mr. BONIOR asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute.)

Mr. BONIOR. Mr. Speaker, I yield to the distinguished majority leader for the purposes of inquiring about the schedule for the rest of the week and next week.

Mr. ARMEY. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. BONIOR. I yield to the gentleman from Texas.

Mr. ARMEY. Mr. Speaker, I thank the gentleman from Michigan (Mr. BONIOR) for yielding.

Mr. Speaker, I am pleased to announce that we have completed legislative business for the week. The House will therefore not be in session tomorrow.

The House will next meet on Monday, September 13, at 12:30 p.m. for morning hour and at 2:00 p.m. for legislative business. We will consider a number of bills under suspension of the rules, a list of which will be distributed to Members' offices tomorrow.

On Monday, we do not expect recorded votes until 6:00 p.m.

On Tuesday, September 14, and the balance of next week, the House will take up the following measures, all of which will be subject to rules: H.R. 417, the Bipartisan Campaign Reform Act; H.R. 1551, the Civil Aviation Research and Development Authorization Act; H.R. 1655, the Department of Energy Research, Development, and Demonstration Authorization Act; H.R. 2490, the Treasury and Postal Service Appropriations Conference Report; S. 1059, the National Defense Authorization Conference Report; and H.R. 1402, a bill regarding Federal Milk Marketing Orders.

Mr. Speaker, on Friday, September 17, no votes are expected after 2:00 p.m. I wish all of my colleagues safe travel back to their districts, and I thank the gentleman for yielding.

Mr. BONIOR. Mr. Speaker, I have just a couple of questions for the gentleman from Texas (Mr. ARMEY).

Can the gentleman tell us the day in which campaign finance will be brought to the floor?

Mr. ARMEY. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. BONIOR. I yield to the gentleman from Texas.

Mr. ARMEY. Mr. Speaker, I thank the gentleman from Michigan (Mr. BONIOR) for yielding.

Mr. Speaker, the campaign finance reform will be considered on Tuesday, and I might add we expect that to be a fairly lengthy debate and we would ex-

pect Members or advise Members to expect a late evening on Tuesday.

Mr. BONIOR. Does the gentleman expect a late evening other than Tuesday next week?

Mr. ARMEY. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. BONIOR. I yield to the gentleman from Texas.

Mr. ARMEY. We can tell the gentleman we will conclude business by 6:00 or so on Wednesday evening. The Hispanic Caucus has a very important dinner, and the schedule will accommodate to that dinner.

We expect that Thursday evening might possibly run a little late, but we certainly would hold to our 2:00 departure time on Friday.

Mr. BONIOR. I thank my colleague.

Finally, let me just ask my colleague that in August, before the recess, about 18 colleagues on the gentleman's side of the aisle signed a letter to the leadership asking that the minimum wage bill be brought up this fall before we adjourn for the year, and I am just wondering if the gentleman, who I know has a real fondness for the minimum wage bill, would enlighten us on when and if that will happen.

Mr. ARMEY. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. BONIOR. I yield to the gentleman from Texas.

Mr. ARMEY. I appreciate the gentleman yielding.

Yes, we are aware of this interest on the part of the Members on both sides of the aisle. We have key Members of the House working on that. I can only say to the gentleman he might expect something later in the year, but I have nothing more definite to say on that.

Mr. BONIOR. Mr. Speaker, I thank my colleague for yielding, and have a good weekend.

ADJOURNMENT TO MONDAY, SEPTEMBER 13, 1999

Mr. BEREUTER. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that when the House adjourns today, it adjourn to meet at 12:30 p.m. on Monday next for morning hour debates.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Nebraska?

There was no objection.

DISPENSING WITH CALENDAR WEDNESDAY BUSINESS ON WEDNESDAY NEXT

Mr. BEREUTER. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that the business in order under the calendar Wednesday rule be dispensed with on Wednesday next.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Nebraska?

There was no objection.

SPECIAL ORDERS

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Under the Speaker's announced policy of January 6, 1999, and under a previous order